

"(5) the term 'routine governmental action'—

"(A) means only an action that is ordinarily and commonly performed by a foreign official—

"(i) in obtaining permits, licenses, or other official documents to qualify a person to do business in a foreign country;

"(ii) in processing governmental papers, such as visas and work orders;

"(iii) in providing police protection, mail pickup and delivery, or scheduling inspections associated with contract performance or inspections related to transit of goods across country;

"(iv) in providing phone service, power and water supply, loading and unloading cargo, or protecting perishable products or commodities from deterioration; or

"(v) in actions of a similar nature to those referred to in clauses (i) through (iv); and

"(B) does not include any decision by a foreign official regarding whether, or on what terms, to award new business to or to continue business with a particular party, or any action taken by a foreign official involved in the decisionmaking process to encourage a decision to award new business to or to continue business with a particular party."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. OXLEY

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OXLEY moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 2375 and insert in lieu thereof the text of H.R. 4353 as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read: "To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 to improve the competitiveness of American business and promote foreign commerce, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, (H.R. 4354) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2375.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING SUICIDE AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 212) recognizing suicide as a national problem, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 212

Whereas suicide, the ninth leading cause of all deaths in the United States and the third such cause for young persons ages 15 through 24, claims over 31,000 lives annually, more than homicide;

Whereas suicide attempts, estimated to exceed 750,000 annually, adversely impact the lives of millions of family members;

Whereas suicide completions annually cause over 200,000 family members to grieve over and mourn a tragic suicide death for the first time, thus creating a population of over 4,000,000 such mourners in the United States;

Whereas the suicide completion rate per 100,000 persons has remained relatively stable over the past 40 years for the general population, and that rate has nearly tripled for young persons;

Whereas the suicide rate is rising among African American young men;

Whereas the suicide completion rate is highest for adults over 65;

Whereas the stigma associated with mental illness works against suicide prevention by keeping persons at risk of completing suicide from seeking lifesaving help;

Whereas the stigma associated with suicide deaths seriously inhibits surviving family members from regaining meaningful lives;

Whereas suicide deaths impose a huge unrecognized and unmeasured economic burden on the United States in terms of potential years of life lost, medical costs incurred, and work time lost by mourners;

Whereas suicide is a complex, multifaceted biological, sociological, psychological, and societal problem;

Whereas even though many suicides are currently preventable, there is still a need for the development of more effective suicide prevention programs;

Whereas suicide prevention opportunities continue to increase due to advances in clinical research, in mental disorder treatments, and in basic neuroscience, and due to the development of community-based initiatives that await evaluation; and

Whereas suicide prevention efforts should be encouraged to the maximum extent possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes suicide as a national problem and declares suicide prevention to be a national priority;

(2) acknowledges that no single suicide prevention program or effort will be appropriate for all populations or communities;

(3) encourages initiatives dedicated to—

(A) preventing suicide;

(B) responding to people at risk for suicide and people who have attempted suicide;

(C) promoting safe and effective treatment for persons at risk for suicidal behavior;

(D) supporting people who have lost someone to suicide; and

(E) developing an effective national strategy for the prevention of suicide; and

(4) encourages the development, and the promotion of accessibility and affordability, of mental health services, to enable all persons at risk for suicide to obtain the services, without fear of any stigma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 212.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to address the House resolution that deals with recognizing suicide as a national problem. When I am back in my district, I spend a tremendous amount of time in our country's schools. It is very interesting to watch the children in elementary and middle and high school these days, as they talk about the problems that they hear their parents talk about around the dinner table, not the ones that influence us on the nightly news but the ones that truly affect their quality of life.

I cannot imagine a school child without hope, but, believe me, in our world today there are many children that go to bed at night without that hope. This is a reason that I cosponsored House Resolution 212 introduced by Mr. LEWIS, my colleague from Georgia.

I received a letter recently from a student in my district, and I want to share part of that letter with my colleagues here today. Her letter said:

This letter concerns my opinion on teen suicide. There are more and more teen suicides, and it is becoming more and more popular. I think that teen suicide could be prevented. There could be classes that teens could take, not for a grade, but for them to build their self-esteem. If they do not feel badly about themselves, they will not have a reason to kill themselves.

Let me read my colleagues some statistics. According to the Centers for Disease Control, despite a decrease in the number of overall deaths of children age 5 through 14 from 1980 to 1998, death itself due to suicide in that age group doubled. While the overall number of deaths age 15 to 24 also dropped during the same period, suicide increased 3 percentage points.

Mr. Speaker, any death leaves a hole in a family. A suicide not only leaves a hole, but many painful unanswered questions. It is my hope that by passage of House Resolution 212, fewer families will have to live with the pain, and more individuals will receive the help they desperately need.

House Resolution 212 states that, one, Congress recognizes suicide as a national problem and wants suicide prevention to be a national priority. Two, no single suicide prevention program or effort will be appropriate for all populations and/or communities.

So while a self-esteem class may be what is right for children in the Fifth District of North Carolina, House Resolution 212 says that Congress needs to promote a variety of types of intervention and treatment programs so that there is one suitable for every community in this country and their needs.

Suicide prevention is an inexact science. It takes the efforts of all areas of society, teenagers, teachers, families, health care providers and, yes, even Congress.

House Resolution 212 specifically encourages initiatives to, one, prevent suicide; two, respond to people at risk